THE BRYOLOGIST

VOL. XIV MAY 1911 No. 3

NOVITAS CRYOLOGICA.

Auctore: István Györffy, (Löcse, Hungary).

Cladosporium herbarum in Buxbaumia viridi parasitum.

In Hungaria septentrionali, ad pedum montis Magas-Tátra (Tatra Magna) legi[1] ipse exemplaria *Buxbaumiae viridis* Brid.,[2] talia, in quarum—praecipue capsularum superficie punctula atra majora et minora, et iam amplificatione minima, e punctulis atris fila subtilia exstantia videri possunt (vide Tab. VI, fig. 1-5). Horum punctulorum auctorem esse—sicut mihi illustrissimus ac doctissimus dominus, mycetum scrutator diligentissimus, Prof Dr. L. Hollós (Kecskemét) scripsit in litt. ad me—*Cladosporium herbarum* (Pers.) Link., qui fungus plantarum innumerabilium parasita est.,[3]

Cladosporium herbarum in intimis capsulis rete densum mycelii, et in externis scopas minutulas numerosasque, uti dicitur, hyphas (vide Tab. VI, fig. 7^2) format. Hyphae a summo spectatae in stellae figuras redactae sunt (Tab. VI, fig. 6). In sectione transversa capsulae et microscopio scrutatae hyphae septatae, fumoso-fuscae, apicibus pallidiores et raro superne divisae (Tab. VI, fig. 8^2); conidia 1-4-septata, longe elliptica, hyalina, utrinque seu apice una mucronata sunt (Tab. VI, fig. 8^3).

Mensuram partium singularium plantae Tatraënsis in conspectum dat tabella sequens.

	Latitudo.	Longitudo.
Conidia ex una cellula composita	5μ-8μ-9μ	13μ-16μ-19μ
e duabus cellulis	5μ-8μ	*10μ-13μ-16μ - 19μ-21μ
e tribus cellulis	8μ-9μ	21μ-24μ-27μ - *32μ
e quattuor cellulis	8μ-9μ	18μ-21μ-24μ - 27μ-30μ
Hyhpae	4μ-5μ-7μ-*8μ	*136μ-170μ-204μ 221μ-255μ-272μ *340μ

*Cum asteribus (*) numerorum notati sunt rari casus.

1). In tractu Barlangligst, ad viam "Ivanka-ut" in truncis putridis *Piceae excelsae* 776 m. supra mare, 1910, 29\vi, et in tractu Lersch-villa, eodem substrato, 780 m. s. m., 1907. 8\vii, 1910, 11\vii.

2). Syn. *Buxbaumia indusiata*, Brid.

3). Cf. Rabenhorst: Krypt. Fl. Bd. I.; Abt. viii: 802.

The March Bryologist was issued March 11, 1911.

The January Bryologist was issued Jan. 14, 1911.

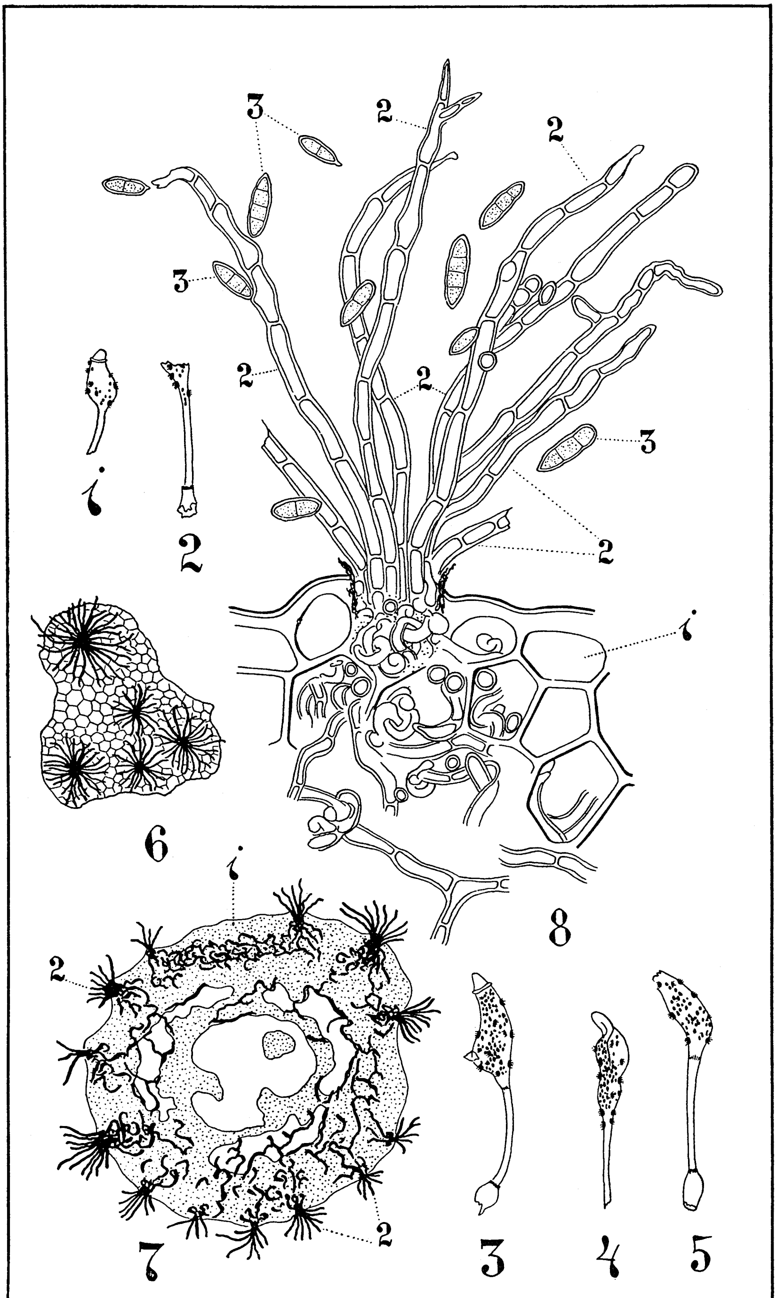


PLATE VI.

E mensura apparet, plantam nostram *Cladosporio epibryo* Cooke & Massee[1] identificam dici non posse, quia inter eas e diagnosi [2] magnae differentiae inveniuntur Quo in musco *Cladosporium epibryum* vegetat, nescio, quia *Cooke* loco citato ephemeridis "Grevillea" solum his expressis verbis de habitatione hujus fungi mentionem facit: "On capsules of various mosses. United States. (Mrs. E. G. Britton.)"

Bryophyton scrutatrix celeberrima, omnibus nota, Mrs. Elizabeth Gertrude Britton, in ephermeride hac de specibus diversis ("of various mosses") gratissimum et doctissimum responsum dare posset.

In litteratura mentio de *Cladosporio herbarum* in capsulis *Buxbaumiae viridis* parasito non facta est. Gratias hic optimas ago ill. ac cl. domino Dr. L. Hollós pro auxilio in determinatione.

EXPLICATIO TABULAE VI.

Fig. 1-5: Exemplaria *Buxbaumiae viridis* diversa *Cladosporio herbarum* obtecta, ×2.

Fig. 6. Hyphae a summo spectatae in stellae figuras redactae, ×16.

Fig. 7. Sectio transversa partis inferioribus capsulae; 1), pars cum punctulis delineata demonstrat cellulas capsulae adumbratim: mycelia et hyphas (2) lineis crassis depinxi. ×16.

Fig. 8. Sectio transversa partis unius parvae e capsula: 1) cellulae epidermidis seu epicarpi, in quabus mycelia densum rete formant; 2) hyphae; 3) conidia. ×215.

ENGLISH ABSTRACT BY EDWARD B. CHAMBERLAIN

I have collected at the foot of the Magas-Tátra Mts. in Northern Hungary, certain specimens of *Buxbaumia viridis* Brid., which have dark spots of greater or less size upon the surface of the capsules. From these spots proceed wavy threads. According to a letter of Dr. Ladislaus Hollós of Kecskemét, these spots are caused by a fungus, *Cladosporium herbarum* (Pers.) Link., which is parasitic upon many plants,

Cladosporium herbarum forms a dense network of mycelium inside the capsule and on its surface minute threads, the hyphae. The latter viewed from above are seen to spread out in a star-like mass The appended table gives the measurements of the various parts in microns.

Judging from the diagnosis in Grevillea, and from the measurements, our plant is not identical with *Cladosporium epibryum* Cook &

1). M. C. Cooke: Some Exotic Fungi. Grevillea, **17**: 76. 1889.

2.) "Caespitulis minutissimis, atris. Hyphis simplicibus, brevibus, flexuosis, septatis, olivaceis, superne pallidioribus; conidiis ellipticis, utrinque rotundatis, uniseptatis, medio constrictis, pallide fuscis, hyalinis, 18-20x10-12μ. On capsules of various mosses. United States. Mrs. E. G. Britton."

Cf. Saccardo: Sylloge Fungorum. **10**: 605. 1892. No. 26.

Massee. I do not know upon what species of mosses *Cladosporium epibryum* grows, since Cooke (l. c.) gives only the habitat, "on various mosses, United States, (Mrs. E. G. Britton)". Mrs. Britton might make a very welcome note in the BRYOLOGIST concerning these species. No mention is made in literature concerning the occurrence of *Cladosporium herbarum* upon *Buxbaumia viridis.* I wish to express my most sincere thanks to Dr. Hollós for aid in the determinations.

REVIEW OF DISMIER'S REVISION OF PHILONOTIS

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

The Revision of the genus *Philonotis* of America by Monsieur Gabriel Dismier* following on his revision** of the European species of this genus, will be studied with much interest by many American students. This contribution enumerates 20 species and subspecies, of which 15 are North American, and only 11 South American. Paris Index lists 52, and Brotherus states that there are 74 in America, of which 67 are endemic, and 23 are credited to North America; eleven of these are not mentioned by M. Dismier, but there is not as great a discrepancy in the number of species as would appear, for forty names, both printed and manuscript, are reduced to synonyms. He states in the preface that there have been too many species described, and many of them on specimens without any value. He instances the confusion created by C. Müller by his lack of moderation, and reduces 16 of his names to synonyms, besides 24 of the fourteen of other authors. The most notable North American reductions are those of *P. Muehlenbergii* (Schwaegr.) Brid. to *P. marchica* (Willd.) Brid., and *P. Macounii* L. & J. to *P. cavillaris* Lindb. Two new subspecies are described, *Philonotis americana* Dismier under *P. seriata* (Mitt.) Lindb. which appears to be quite common in the United States and British America; and *P. fallax* Dismier under *P. caespitosa* Wils. from seven stations in the United States and Canada. There are also seven new varieties recognized, five additional ones to our flora; some of these are founded on mere differences in size and could be included in a comprehensive specific description. The geographical distribution of the species is as follows: Arctic America 1; United States and Canada 7; United States and Central America 1; Central America, endemic 1; United States, West Indies and South America 2; West Indies and South America 1; South America 11; cosmopolitan 1, *P. fontana.*

The most interesting extensions of range are the occurrence of *P. gracillima* Aöngstr. in Texas, of *P. sphaerocarpa* in Florida and of *P. tenella* and its varieties in Louisiana and Florida. The following North

* Bull. Soc. Bot. de France 10. Memoires **17**:17-37. Dec. 1910.

** Mem. Soc. Nat. des Sci. Cherb. pp. 367-428, 1908.